mises (Eviction) Act is likely to be detrimental to the common people; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate some guidelines for the implementation of the Act with a view to ensure that the provisions of the Act are not detrimental to the genuine tenants; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 cover the occupants of premises belonging to the following categories:

(i) any company as defined in Section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 in which not less than 51 per cent of the paid up share capital is held by the Central Govt. or any company which is subsidary of the first mentioned Company;

(ii) Any Corporation established by or under a Central Act and owned or controlled by the Central Govt.;

(iii) Any university established or incorporated by any Central Act;

(iv) any institute incorporated by the Institute of Technology Act, 1961;

(v) any Board of Trustees constituted under the Major Port Trust Act 1963;

(vi) The Bhakra Management Board Constituted under Section 79 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (Bhakra Beas Management Board)

In relation to U.T. of Delhi:

(i) any premises belonging to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, or any Municipal Committee on notified area Committee; and

(ii) any premises belonging to the Delhi Development Authority whether such premises are in the possession of or leased out by the said Authority.

Govt. is of the view that the protection of the PP Act enjoyed by these organisations should continue. The Govt. is considering to issue of guidelines to the public undertakings and Govt. controlled organisations to prevent arbitrary use of the provisions of the PP Act.

Transport and storage facilities for fruit and vegetables

194. SHRI N. E. BALARAM:

DR. Z. A. AHMAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimated 40 per cent of annual production of fruit and vegetables rot, before reaching the market because of poor transport and storage facilities; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No authentic survey for estimation of post-harvest losses for fruits and vegetables has been conducted. However, a report of the Group on Perishable Agricultural Commodities has estimated in May, 1991 about about 25.40 per cent fruits are lost.

(b) The National Horticulture Board (NHB), the National Cooperative Development Corporation

(NCDC) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) have taken several measures as follows in order to reduce post harvest losses:—

(1) NHB has started implementation of programmes for strengthening the basic post harvest infrastructure which include setting up pre-cooling units to increase shelf life, improvement in packaging, small cold storages in producing areas and supply of maturity kits for judging right stage of harvesting.

(2) NCDC is providing financial assistance to producers and marketing cooperatives for purchase of transport vehicles, construction of large integrated godowns, grading and packing sheds, establishment of processing units and large cold storages. The Cooperatives are also being assisted with loans/equity and margin money in order to increase their marketing operations.

(3) MFPI have various Plan schemes for setting up fruit and vegetable processing industries. These include infrastructural and common facilities for food processing industries in rural areas and development of cold storage facilities at major airports, railway stations and production centres.

Agricultural food, commercial and winter crops

195. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of major agricultural food crops, commercial crops and projected winter crop;

(b) whether the country is facting shortage of any crop; if so, what are the details thereof; and the measures proposed to be taken to meet the deficit; and

(c) what are the details of surplus crops and what is the targetted export of these crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The major agricultural food and commercial crops of the kharif season are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, tur, groundnut, soyabean, cotton, jute and Mesta, sugarcane etc. Similarly, the important rabi/summer crops are rice, wheat, gram, rapeseed and mustard, etc. It is too early to indicate the size of the Kharif crops at this stage as final estimates have not yet become due from the states. However as tre rainfall and weather conditions in north-west India have not been very favourable due to long dry spells, production of foodgrains is likely to be short of the targetted level of 103 million tonnes fixed for the kharif 1991 season. The condition of commercial crops of the kharif season is generally reported to be good except for groundnut. The target fixed for rabi foodgrains is 79.35 million tonnes. If the rainfall and weather conditions remain favourable, targets fixed for the rabi crops including foodgrains and oilseeds are likely to be achieved.

To make up the shortfall in production of kharif crops, the rabi crop production strategy was formulated and finalised in consultation with the State Governments which included contingency cropping; larger area coverage under rabi/summer rice; wheat, rabi/summer maize, pulses and oilseeds; bringing additional area being made available by the States through ongoing production programmes such as Special Foodgrains Production Programme of Wheat, maize and millets (SFPP), National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP)